

TIME FOR DISCUSSION PASSED, ALLIES FINAL WORD TO WEIMAR

and likewise the time limit for answering the note of June 16, 1919.

"It was only on Saturday, after great difficulties that a new Cabinet was formed which, unlike its predecessor, could come to an agreement to declare its willingness to sign the treaty as regards nearly all its provisions. The National Assembly has expressed its confidence in this Cabinet by a large majority of votes. The answer only arrived here just before midnight, as the direct wire from Versailles to Weimar was out of order. The Government must come into contact anew with the National Assembly in order to take the necessary decision which is still required of it in such a manner as it can only be taken in accordance with democratic principles and with the internal situation in Germany."

The following reply was sent by Clemenceau after its approval by the Council of the Allied and Associated Powers:

"The Allied and Associated Governments beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 22. After full consideration of your request they regret that it is not possible to extend the time already granted to Your Excellency to make known your decision relative to the signature of the treaty without any reservation."

NO MORE CONCESSIONS REPLY OF THE ALLIES TO DEMANDS OF GERMANY

PARIS, June 22 (Associated Press).—The German note to which the

Council of Four replied yesterday by definitely rejecting any suggestion for an alteration in the treaty declared that the Germans regard the terms of peace as impracticable and that their signature is given under duress. Protests were made against the clauses concerning reparations, the forfeiture of colonies and others. Asserting that the terms cannot be carried out and that the German Government cannot be held responsible for what may occur, the note concluded by saying that the Germans will sign, with reservations relative to the turning over of those alleged to be guilty of crimes and also the admission of the guilt of Germany in causing the war.

ALLIES REJECT THE DEMANDS OF THE GERMANS.

"The allied and associated powers," the Council of Four replied, "have considered the note of the German delegation of even date and, in view of the shortness of time remaining, feel it their duty to reply at once. Of the time within which the German Government must make its final decision as to the signature to the treaty less than twenty-four hours remain. The allied and associated Governments have given fullest consideration to all representations hitherto made by the German Government with regard to the treaty and have replied with complete frankness. They have made such concessions as they thought it was just to make. The present note of the German delegation presents no new arguments or considerations not already examined."

The Council then declared that the time for discussion was past, and that the German representatives must make a decision to sign and accept

the treaty as a whole or to reject it.

The concluding paragraphs of the German note are as follows: "The Government of the German Republic engages to fulfill the conditions of peace imposed upon Germany. It desires, however, in this solemn moment to express itself with unreserved clearness in order to meet in advance any accusation of untruthfulness that may now or later be made against Germany."

"The conditions imposed exceed the measure of that which Germany can in fact perform. The Government of the German Republic therefore feels bound to announce that it makes all reservations and declares all responsibility as regards the consequences which may be threatened against Germany when, which as is bound to happen, the impossibility of carrying out the conditions comes to life, even though Germany's capacity to fulfill them be stretched to the utmost."

DON'T WANT TO ADMIT FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

"Germany further lays the great emphasis on the declaration that she cannot accept Article 230 of the Treaty of Peace which requires Germany to admit herself to be the sole and only author of the war and she does not cover this article by her signature. It consequently follows without further argument that Germany must also decline to recognize that the burden should be placed upon her on the score of the responsibility of the war which has unjustly been laid at her door."

"Likewise it is equally impossible for a German to reconcile it with his dignity and honor to accept and execute Articles 227 to 230, by which Germany is required to give up to the Allied and Associated Powers for trial, individuals among the German people who are accused by the Allied and Associated Powers for the breach of international law and of committing acts contrary to the customs of war."

"Further, the Government of the German Republic makes a distinct protest against the taking away of all the colonial possessions of Germany and the reasons given therefor which permanently deny to Germany fitness for colonial activity, although the contrary is clearly established and irrefutable evidence to this effect is contained in the observations of the German Peace Delegation on the conditions of peace."

"The Government of the German Republic assumes that it is in accordance with the desires of the Allied and Associated Governments that it has spoken openly both as regards what concerns its good will and also as regards its reservations. Therefore, in view of the condition of constraint into which the German people are forced by the requirements of the allies—a condition of constraint such as has never been inflicted on any people in a manner more crushing and more disastrous in its consequences—and relying on the express undertaking of the Allied and Associated Governments in their memorandum of June 16, 1919, the German Government believes itself to be entitled to address the following modest request to the Allied and Associated Governments in the expectation that the Allied and Associated Governments will consider the following declaration as an integral portion of the treaty:

"Within two years, counting from the day when the treaty is signed, the Allied and Associated Governments will submit the present treaty to the high council of the powers as constituted by the League of Nations, according to Article 4, for the purpose of subsequent examination. Before this high council the German plenipotentiaries are to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the representatives of the other contracting powers of the present treaty. This council shall decide in regard to those conditions of the present treaty which impair the rights to self-determination of the German people and also in regard to the stipulation whereby the free economic development of Germany on a footing of equal rights is impeded."

"The Government of the German Republic accordingly gives the declaration of its consent as required by the note of June 16 in the following form: "The Government of the German Republic is ready to sign the treaty of peace, without, however, recognizing thereby that the German people was the author of the war and without undertaking any responsibility for delivering persons in accordance with Article 227 to 230 of the treaty of peace."

This was signed by Bauer, President of the Imperial Ministry.

The action of Admiral von Reuter was editorially denounced as "cowardly" and "dishonorable." The press was practically unanimous in demanding the German crews should be punished, one suggesting the death penalty for von Reuter.

The main force of the British fleet was absent exercising at sea when the German ships were sunk, only some drifters, small warships and patrolling aircraft being on guard over the interned enemy squadron.

Admiral von Reuter, commander of the surrendered German fleet, says he issued an order to sink the ships, the Daily Mail adds, and did so because at the beginning of the war the German Emperor directed that no German warship should fall into the enemy's hands. He says that he believed, from newspaper reports, that the armistice had been ended.

Admiral von Reuter visited Germany some weeks ago, it being understood at the time that the reason for his trip there was that he was ill, but he soon returned, and it is believed that at that time he circulated the order to sink the German ships by evading the censorship or making signals to the various vessels, an act which the close proximity of the German ships made quite easy.

SECRETARY VON HANIEL OF GERMAN ENVOYS WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO SIGN



WARSHIPS NOT SURRENDERED SUNK AT KIEL, SAYS WEIMAR

(Continued From First Page.)

fect the general situation regarding peace with Germany. There is no indication that the act of the Germans will enter into the proceedings at the present stage or cause a reopening of the negotiations.

While the act is generally denounced as a violation of the armistice technically, if not actually, in British and American circles, no marked regret is expressed.

In French quarters there is understood to be considerable feeling which, it is expected, will reflect itself in Italian circles. France and Italy have been opposing the much discussed plan of sinking the German fleet, which was favored supposedly by the Americans and the British.

HAVER, June 22 (French Wireless Service).—The French Navy will take possession of the three German ships now interned in Spain. Those ships are the *Faro*, now *Huevar*; the *Planet*, at *Balboa*, and the *Odenburg*, at *Cadix*. The crews of twenty-seven men each will leave here immediately by train for the various ports.

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL FOR THE ADMIRAL WHO SANK GERMAN WAR FLEET

British Talk of Higher Penalties for Germans and May Ask \$350,000,000 in Gold.

LONDON, June 22.—Admiral von Reuter, commander of the interned German fleet sunk by its own crews Saturday in Scapa Flow, may be tried by an international court, together with U boat commanders and other war criminals, it was learned to-day. The British Admiralty is forwarding a full report of the sinking to the naval armistice commission in Paris, by whom the next steps will be directed.

Germany's decision to sign the treaty was not warmly received by the London morning papers, which suggested another clause be added before the time limit expired this evening, providing that Germany should hand over immediately \$350,000,000 in gold in payment for the sunk German ships.

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PLOT IN GERMANY FOR A DICTATORSHIP

Paris Gets a Report That Counter-Revolutionary Element Is Preparing to Strike.

PARIS, June 22.—The movement for a military dictatorship in Germany is gaining ground, according to advices received by the American military authorities here quoting the *Kreuz Zeitung* of Berlin.

Die Freiheit, the Independent Socialist paper, declares that the counter-revolutionary element is preparing to strike a blow against the Government.

KNOX GIVES NOTICE OF NEW LEAGUE FIGHT

Gives Notice He Will Call Up His Resolution After Appropriation Bills Are Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, announced to-day that after appropriation bills had been passed, he would attempt to obtain a vote on his resolution expressing unwillingness to accept the League of Nations covenant as an inseparable part of the Peace Treaty.

Senator Knox said the decision yesterday not to press for immediate action on the measure did not mean that there was any intention to abandon it. An amendment to the resolution was offered to-day by Senator Hale, Republican, Maine, expressing general sympathy with the idea of a League of Nations and declaring the willingness of the United States to enter any league consistent with its traditions. In an address supporting the amendment Senator Hale said: "The resolution would 'violate every principle of this country,' and be a 'direct menace to our interests.'"

TWO RUSSIAN WARSHIPS TORPEDOED BY BRITISH

Third, a Battleship of 23,370 Tons, Reported as Having Hoisted the White Flag.

HELSINGFORS, Thursday, June 19.—British warships on Wednesday evening torpedoed the Bolshevik armored cruiser *Blava*, which sank immediately.

LONDON, June 22.—The Bolshevik battleship *Andrei Pervozvanni* is believed to have been sunk by a British torpedo near Kronstadt on Thursday, according to a Finnish naval despatch quoted in a Helsinki telegram to the Daily Mail. The telegram adds that the Bolshevik battleship *Petrovskiy* has hoisted the white flag.

The *Andrei Pervozvanni* was built in 1907. It carried a principal battery of four 12-inch guns, with fourteen 8-inch. The *Petrovskiy* is one of the latest Russian battleships, displacing 23,370 tons. It carries twelve 12-inch guns.

ST. LOUIS CAR SYSTEM HEAD HELD ON BURGLARY CHARGE

Accused of Theft of Referendum Petitions Against the Traction Franchise Ordinance.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Robert McCulloch, President of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, to-day was charged with burglary in the second degree and larceny in connection with the theft of referendum petitions against the street car company's franchise ordinance. In an information issued by the Circuit Attorney who announced the case would be taken before the Grand Jury to-morrow.

McCulloch, whose salary was \$26,000 a year, shortly afterward announced his resignation as operating manager of the company. Bruce Cameron, Superintendent of Transportation, who is under indictment on a burglary and larceny charge in connection with the theft of the petitions, also resigned.

The charges against McCulloch grew out of testimony given by a former chief legal counsel of the company that McCulloch ordered the burglary and discussed the plans with him. A safe in the office of the Referendum League was blown in June, 1918, and the petitions stolen. The former agent testified that he arranged the robbery at the direction of McCulloch and that he brought three safe blowers to do the work.

DROGGED TWO CITY BLOCKS BEFORE RUNAWAY IS HALTED

The snapping of one of the reins with which Samuel Gordon, a Bronx carpenter, was driving his big bay horse, in Third Avenue at 161st Street, his afternoon led to a runaway in which two little girls were severely injured. Gordon and his helper were thrown from the wagon and received multiple cuts and bruises, and Patrolman Constable Buckley of the Morrisania Police Station distinguished himself by stopping the frantic horse before it swung from the animal's head a distance of two city blocks.

The children, Margaret Robinson, four, and Mary Troff, five, of No. 749 Hefney Place, were knocked down when the runaway left the highway for the sidewalk. They were taken to Lincoln Hospital. Margaret lost a finger of the left leg, and Mary with a lacerated face and an injured hip. Gordon's shop is at No. 2516 Third Avenue. His helper is leader Peckay No. 69 East 11th Street.

NEW CHANCELLOR CALLS THE TREATY ONE OF VIOLENCE

Bauer Tells Assembly Power of Resistance Is Gone.

WEIMAR, Sunday, June 22 (Associated Press).—In announcing the decision of the German Government to sign the peace terms before the National Assembly to-day, Premier Bauer said:

"At this hour of life and death, under the menace of invasion, for the last time I raise in free Germany a protest against this treaty of violence and destruction. I protest against this mockery of self-determination, this enslavement of the German people, this new menace to the peace of the world under the mask of a treaty of peace. No signing can entice this protest which we raise and swear to. This treaty does not lose its annihilating character by alterations in detail. Protesting against it is useless and is at the risk of a new crisis within forty-eight hours."

"Our power of resistance is broken and there is no means of averting this treaty. The treaty itself, however, does give us a handle which we cannot allow to be wrested from us, namely, the Entente's solemn promise of June 16 that the treaty can be revised from time to time and adapted to new conditions. That is one of the few words in the treaty breathing the real spirit of peace."

"Whatever the majority of the House may think concerning acceptance or rejection, in one matter we are unanimous, namely, in sharpest condemnation of the treaty submitted to us to which under unheard of compulsion we are to give our signature, the whole nation as one man utters a passionate protest that we are being sacrificed without defense to the interests of other nations."

"The result of our protests and the result of our willingness to make reparations far exceeding all that fairness should demand has been very slight mitigations and these have been accompanied by menaces and abuse. On Monday the war is to be again afresh if we fail to give our 'Yes.' Every instrument of murder is ready against a defenceless and unarmed nation which knows only two commandments—externally reparations and internally the development of liberty which it won in its collapse."

Declaring that by signing, he was expressing his faith in the German people and their final realization of a better future. He said they were faced with years of labor for the foreign account, but owed it to their descendants to hold the country together.

DAY DENIES HE'S TO QUIT AFTER HE MEETS MAYOR

Markets Commissioner Says Charges Against Him Are Old and Threadbare.

After having held a private conference to-day with Mayor Hylan, Markets Commissioner Jonathan C. Day laughed at the grave charges made against him by the West Side Taxpayers' Association, and declared that not only was it untrue that the Mayor was getting ready to oust him, but he denied that he and the Mayor had even hinted at his resignation or discussed the allegations.

"Did the Mayor ask for your resignation or hint that your resignation would be acceptable?" Day was asked after he had left City Hall. "The Mayor never hinted that he wanted my resignation," said the Markets Commissioner. "I was not called to City Hall to-day, to begin with. It was I who called up the Mayor and asked him to see me on several matters connected with my work."

"You can say that I am just as permanently located in my position as Markets Commissioner as was on Jan. 1, 1918, which was the date of my appointment. If the Mayor intends to remove me he has never indicated it in the slightest degree. Furthermore, it is a preposterous view of the silly charges made by the West Side Taxpayers' Association, charges that are time-worn and threadbare, that I now announce that I haven't the slightest intention of resigning."

FIND GIRL APHASIA VICTIM.

Young Woman, About 23 Years Old, Taken to Bellevue.

Suffering from loss of memory a well-dressed young woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital early to-day. Patrolman William Swift noticed her at Third Avenue and 19th Street about 4 o'clock. At Bellevue Hospital the woman was identified as Lizzie Kaplan, a milliner, of No. 24 Division Street. Identification was made by her sister, Mrs. Anna Feldberg. Miss Kaplan had been working too hard of late, her sister said, and she thinks this is responsible for her loss of memory.

CITY FOOD SUPPLY TIED UP AS 5,000 HANDLERS STRIKE

Vegetable and Fruit Distributors Appeal to Authorities for Aid.

A strike called early this morning by the men who handle New York City's daily supply of fruit and green vegetables grew to such dimensions this afternoon that a complete tie-up was admitted to exist. The big commission merchants, fearing that the city may have to face a prolonged shortage of important foods, appealed to State, Federal and municipal authorities for help.

For a few hours it seemed that the strike was to be quickly ended by conciliation. Some of the firms yielded to the demands of the union of drivers, chauffeurs, porters and helpers, and 3,000 of the 5,000 strikers returned to work.

But this afternoon they all quit again, after a meeting at which it was unanimously resolved to tie up the whole trade. The reason given for the renewal of the strike was the alleged fact that dealers who had yielded proceeded to help other dealers who had not.

The dealers estimate that the supply of potatoes in New York will not last longer than three days. More perishable vegetables and fruits will be exhausted in less time than that, according to the dealers.

They have asked for police protection and announced that they will use their clerks and other office workers in an effort to get the work done that has been abandoned by the strikers.

Dealers say that the city faces a loss of 500 carloads of food daily and that they themselves lost about \$500,000 worth of perishable food to-day.

The strike was at first directed against the big and little dealers, classified as "receivers" and "jobbers." The jobbers, or most of them, acceded to the demands of the strikers, but the receivers, through whose hands pass all the fruit and vegetables, have not yielded. They are holding a meeting to-day.

James E. Lippman, Chairman of the Receivers' Committee which represents the eighty-five big firms, said to an Evening World reporter to-day:

"The strike came without warning. Our committee was called out of bed at 2 o'clock this morning to meet the union men at No. 205 Chambers Street. We had a definite promise that no strike would be called without forty-eight hours' notice. But this promise was not kept. We were told that we must sign at once or the strike would begin immediately. So it began."

The action of the receivers in telegraphing orders to divert shipments from New York constitutes, at least for the present, an embargo on fruits and green vegetables. The receivers say, however, that they hope to obtain a quick settlement and start the shipments coming in again.

The receivers say they are willing to grant the demands of the men for increased wages and decreased hours, but that the nature of their business makes it impracticable to grant the demand for the closed shop.

"We deal in perishable goods, which must be handled immediately on their arrival," said Lippman. "That means that in emergencies we must be free to hire any help that is available, whether it be union or not."

The strike is organized by a newly formed body calling itself the "Drivers, Chauffeurs, Helpers and Porters' Union." It was said that 5,000 men had quit work this morning but that 2,000 had gone back after settling with individual jobbing firms. Mr. Lippman said none of the 85 big receivers had yielded. The receivers are expected to take joint action at their meeting to-day.

The men want from \$20 to \$25 a

week for an eight-hour day and 75 cents an hour for overtime.

Many carloads of potatoes, peaches, berries, melons and other produce are reported to be spoiling to-day because they cannot be handled. About 500 truckmen employed by New York Commission houses went on strike last night in Jersey City and left a quantity of produce, vegetables and fruit in the Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Railroad freight yards. John Mace, a taxicab driver, who is alleged to have arrived at the Communipaw station this morning with a taxicab full of strikebreakers from New York City, was arrested as a disorderly person and held in \$500 bail. Mace lives at No. 67 McCumber Place, Brooklyn.

DOUGHBOYS KILLED IN ROW.

Two Lose Lives Near Frankfurt, Says Berlin Despatch.

BERLIN, June 22.—Two American soldiers were killed and three injured in a row near Frankfurt, according to a despatch received here.

Peace Prospects Force German Exchange Up.

BERNE, June 22.—Owing to better peace prospects the German rate of exchange has risen from about 24 to 40 1/2 francs for a hundred marks. The Austrian rate has risen from 15 to 20 francs a hundred crowns.

Robins Give Mages for Kidnappers.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Chicago Nationals have made an even trade with Brooklyn, obtaining Lize Magee for Pete Kiduff. Both are infielders.

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